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Annual Report Figures Show Increase in Visitors and Services

More than 2.8 million readers and visitors entered the Library of Congress in Fiscal 1985, according to the recently published *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress 1985* and a shorter version, prepared by the Information Office, *The Library of Congress 1985*. This figure represents an increase of nearly 300,000 visitors over 1984 and 800,000 more than in 1983. The reports inform readers that the Library answered more than one million inquiries in person, 124,823 by mail, and 522,807 by telephone through reference specialists.

The Library completed 457,837 research assignments for the Congress through its Congressional Research Service, and circulated reading materials in various formats to a readership of 665,000 blind and handicapped users.

In addition to those visiting the U.S. Office of Copyright and readers using the Library's 22 specialized and general reading rooms, thousands attended programs for special audiences as well as for the public, while tens of thousands took advantage of screenings of the Library's hourly orientation slide show and conducted tours. Distinguished visitors from other countries came to the Library of Congress to see its treasures and obtain information relating to their own professional interests. These included the wife of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak; ambassadors from Chile, Ecuador, Egypt, Greece, India, the Netherlands, St. Lucia, Venezuela, and Yugoslavia; delegations from the People's Republic of China; members of parliaments of 12 countries; and library administrators from around the world.

Other facts taken from the publications indicate that in 1985 the

(Continued on p. 274)

Also in This Issue . . .

Colorful poster is created for Summer Chamber Festival 274

Preservation data elements discussed for USMARC 275

Institute on technology at the Library 276

Meetings and events around the Library 280

Figures *(Continued from p.273)*
Library's collections contained 83,770,703 items, including:

- ☐ 13,757,631 books in the classified collections
- ☐ 8,388,818 nonclassified books, pamphlets, technical reports, and other printed materials
- ☐ 3,694,256 musical works
- ☐ 1,091,732 recorded disks, tapes, and audio materials in other formats
- ☐ 36,154,097 manuscripts
- ☐ 3,830,566 maps
- ☐ 6,297,601 microfiche, microfilms, and micro-opaques
- ☐ 10,556,002 motion pictures, photographs, posters, prints, drawings, videotapes, and other visual materials

In 1985 the Library prepared 844 bibliographies, containing a total of 121,902 entries, and circulated more than three million books for use within the Library. The Library had a total of more than 12 million records in computer databases, with 71 computer terminals accessible to the public at various locations on its premises. An automated copyright monograph file of 4.4 million index terms was maintained in addition to the 45 million cards held in the copyright catalog.

The Library was administered by a staff of 5,274 in 1985, operating on a budget of $228.2 million from the Congress in direct appropriations, $10.3 million in fees from the Cataloging Distribution Service and the Copyright Office, and $7.5 million in obligations from gift and trust funds.

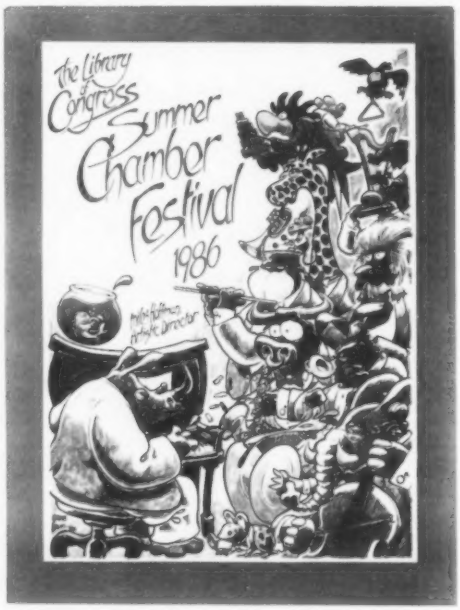
The *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress 1985* may be ordered from the U.S. Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Its price is $14.50. The shorter version, *The Library of Congress 1985,* published by the Publishing Office, is available free from the Central Services Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540.

The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* is issued weekly by the Information Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies, and allied organizations in the United States.

Comparable institutions and organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on an exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Exchange and Gift Division. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin,* Information Office, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540.

Bruce Tapper, Editor

Chan Lowe Creates Colorful Poster For the Summer Chamber Festival



A full-color poster by artist Chan Lowe has been published to celebrate the 1986 Library of Congress Summer Chamber Festival. Chan Lowe, award-winning editorial cartoonist of the Fort Lauderdale *News and Sun-Sentinel,* whose work is syndicated nationwide, has created a whimsical and colorful musical menagerie inspired by Saint-Saëns' *Carnival of the Animals* that was performed on the last evening of the festival on June 24. The poster, the first ever created for the Summer Chamber Festival, is available for purchase from the sales shop in the Jefferson Building of the Library of Congress and by mail from the Information Office, Library of Congress, Box A, Washington, DC 20540. Checks or money orders should be made payable to the Library of Congress and $2 should be included with the order to cover shipping and handling. The cost is $5 per poster; proceeds from sales will benefit the Summer Chamber Festival.

Working Group Discusses Preservation Data Elements for USMARC

The Network Development and MARC Standards Office recently brought together an ad hoc working group to discuss the types of information needed for preservation decision making, with the aim of identifying data elements that would be useful to have in the USMARC communications format. The meeting was held at the Library of Congress on May 12–13 and was supported by the Council on Library Resources.

Attending the meeting were: Ross Atkinson, University of Iowa Libraries; Wesley Boomgaarden, Ohio State University Library; Phyllis Bruns, Network Development and MARC Standards Office, Library of Congress; Margaret Child, Smithsonian Institution Libraries; Barbara Dean, Council on Library Resources; Nancy Gwinn, Smithsonian Institution Libraries; Jeffrey Heynen, Association of Research Libraries; Sally McCallum, Network Development and MARC Standards Office, Library of Congress; Jan Merrill-Oldham, University of Connecticut Library; Mary Lou Miller, Network Development and MARC Standards Office, Library of Congress; Carolyn Clark Morrow, National Preservation Program Office, Library of Congress; Susan Steinberg, Yale University Library; Tamara Swora, Preservation Microfilming Office, Library of Congress; John Townsend. New York Public Library; and Gay Walker, Yale University Library.

During the meeting, the members of the working group expressed a number of general concerns about including preservation information in USMARC. They discussed the issue of including data needed for local management purposes as well as data needed for national-level decision making. They were sensitive to the costs involved in inputting, updating, and manipulating data in an automated system using USMARC and felt that any data elements added for preservation information should have obvious benefits to offset those costs. The working group members' approach was to limit preservation data to that which they felt had long-term usefulness, to provide a tool for planning and later actions. They preferred to exclude data that would change often and thus require frequent updates to a record. The members of the working group also expressed concern about including data simply because it could be readily determined. They felt that data should be added to the format only if an obvious use for that data could be identified.

The working group members identified the following data elements as those they considered important for local management or national-level decision making in preservation activities.

(1) **Physical characteristics of the item:** ***alkaline paper***—alkalinity is determined by a spot test with the indicator dye chlorophenol red, which shows purple when the paper is alkaline; ***acidic paper***—acidity is determined by a spot test with the indicator dye chlorophenol red, which shows a definite yellow when the paper is acidic; ***brittle paper***—brittleness is determined by a manual double-fold test on the corner of an interior page; when the paper is brittle the corner breaks off following two double folds (an alternative test involves pressing the paper between fingernail and thumb; when the paper is brittle, the fingernail easily penetrates the paper); ***original binding; not original binding; binding not intact; content lost or obscured*** (e.g., mutilated).

(2) **Preservation action:** ***reformatting***—*microform copy, preservation photocopy* (photocopied on alkaline paper), *optical disk copy, original retained, portions of original retained, original not retained;* ***conservation***—remedial treatment of original item; ***mass deacidification***—process for treatment of whole book in a chamber to neutralize acidity and introduce an alkaline buffer.

The working group members felt that because conservation treatment varies so much from item to item it would be better to use a free text field to provide specific information on the treatment performed in a particular case than to provide separate codes under "Preservation action." Such a free text field could also be used for more detailed information on which portions of the original item were retained.

(3) **Dates:** ***review***—date physical characteristics determined; ***queue***—date decision is made to treat item within one year; ***completion***—date treatment completed.

(4) **Priority information.** Priorities may be expressed in levels from 1 to 10, with levels to be defined locally; they may include, for example, a time period for future review, or a decision not to treat an item.

(5) **Primary collecting responsibility indicator.** The indicator shows whether or not the item is part of the institution's primary collection responsibility following the current definition in the Research Libraries Group collection development manual.

(6) **Microform characteristics information.** The following information about preservation microform copies is essential: ***generation***—first generation (master), printing master, service copy; ***emulsion***—silver halide, diazo, vesicular; ***polarity***—positive, negative.

(Continued on p. 276)

Preservation *(Continued from p. 275)*

(7) **Item availability.** When an item has been transferred to another medium, such as microform, it would be useful if the record indicated whether copies of the item in the new medium can be obtained.

(8) **Copyright.** The members of the working group indicated that they would like to include a data element to record whether or not the copyright on an item is clear. They hesitate to do so at this time, however, because of the current ambiguity in interpretation of an institution's legal responsibility with regard to making and selling service copies of microforms which it has prepared of items in its collection. The working group members recommended that work be undertaken to provide guidance on U.S. and foreign copyright provisions.

In addition to these specific data elements, the members of the working group discussed some general requirements for increasing the efficiency of preservation searches. One such need is a source of online information regarding availability of reprints, facsimiles, microform copies, and photocopies of individual bibliographic items. The coverage of such a source should be as comprehensive as possible to cut down on multiple lookups. Searching for availability information currently consumes a significant portion of preservation resources and can prevent smaller institutions from participating fully in preservation activities.

The working group members emphasized the need to extend to preservation personnel the capability to search, input, and update information about bibliographic items using an institution's automated system. The current situation seems to be that preservation personnel frequently do not have access to terminals that can be used for searching or to facilities that allow input or update of information in the bibliographic records. In most cases preservation data must be determined by preservation specialists; it is therefore not reasonable to expect catalogers to be able to supply it.

The members of the working group also discussed the idea of keeping, in an institution's file, the bibliographic record for a discarded item. They felt that such a record could be useful to indicate that an item was once owned by a library but is no longer, and why. Currently a withdrawn item may be recorded in union lists as being owned by an institution. This creates a demand for the item that cannot be met and misleads institutions making preservation decisions in a cooperative environment.

Finally, the working group members strongly recommended that consideration be given to incorporating information about microform copies or photocopies in the bibliographic record for the original item instead of making separate records for the copies. They felt that creating separate records is an added cost and often creates confusion for users searching for information.

Comments on the suggested preservation data elements should be sent by September 26 to: Sally H. McCallum, Chief, Network Development and MARC Standards Office, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540. The next step will be to develop proposals for incorporating the preservation data elements into USMARC.

Report on the "Institute on Technology at the Library Of Congress in the 1980s"

The "Institute on Technology at the Library of Congress in the 1980s," cosponsored by the Library of Congress and the Library and Information Technology Association of the American Library Association, was held May 5–7 at the Quality Inn Pentagon City, Arlington, Va., and at the Library of Congress. The sessions of May 5 and 6, held at the Quality Inn, were devoted to presentations by some 20 staff members of the Library of Congress, who discussed current uses of technology in a variety of Library operations and plans for future developments. Institute attendees then spent the morning of May 7 at the Library observing demonstrations of several applications of current technology.

May 5, Morning Session

Institute moderator Michael Gorman, director of general services, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, opened the institute by introducing Henriette D. Avram, assistant librarian for processing services, Library of Congress. Mrs. Avram provided an overview of technological developments at the Library since an institute similar to the present one was held ten years ago. She noted that the focus of the earlier institute was automation, especially as it related to technical processing, whereas the present institute focused on the wider concept of technology as applied Library-wide. She then discussed the strategic planning process currently under way in Processing Services and the Library-wide Strategic Information Systems Plan which Processing Services and the Automated Systems Office have proposed. She concluded her remarks by observing that despite the impediment to technological development resulting from the recent budget cuts, the present is not being viewed as a time of gloom and pessimism. The Library will continue to use available resources as effectively as possible to provide the kind of service to which the

(Continued on p. 277)

August 4, 1986

STAFF NEWS

This Asian Specialist Is also an Italian Crooner

Ron Cima sings a ballad at the Market Inn in southwest Washington, D.C. Accompanying him are Milt Collins on bass and George Tillman on piano.

Ron Cima, Southeast Asian area specialist in the Library's Federal Research Division (FRD), calls himself a "mild-mannered singer disguised as a research analyst."

Ron's two interests, singing and Southeast Asia, became associated when he was serving in the U.S. Army in Thailand and Vietnam in the late 1960s. There he continued his life-long love for singing by performing in local restaurants and nightclubs.

Discharged in 1970 in Vietnam and searching for that "something more" out of life, Ron decided to see more of Southeast Asia and its cultures, traveling light with expenses sometimes running as low as 10 cents a day, as in Kathmandu, Nepal. As a civilian he roamed to such countries as Thailand, Cambodia, Malaysia, and Singapore, as well as the Indonesian islands of Borneo, Sumatra, Java, and Bali. He spent two weeks among the Iban people of northern Borneo, living in their longhouses and earning his expenses by singing at local weddings. From the hospitality of the Ibans he went to the Philippines, then to Burma and India, and after running out of dimes he caught a flight stateside.

Back home at last, in Ithaca, N.Y., the no-longer-green, former soldier took advantage of the GI bill to study in a special graduate program in Vietnamese studies, working with the Committee of Concerned Asian Scholars, an anti-war group. He was among the growing dissatisfied group that questioned America's motives in the war and the treatment of the Vietnamese people. Working with the Indo-China Resource Center he solicited and queried former Air Force pilots for testimony before Congress about illegal incursions and bombings in Laos.

During the summer of 1972 he entered a concentrated language program in Chinese that offered the equivalent of five years of speaking and reading Chinese in one year. The 30 students entering the program were soon pared to 12 and Ron, with his penchant for things Oriental, was among the tenacious few who completed the course. To take advantage of this training, he went to Taipei, Taiwan, in the summer of 1973 to use his new language and to teach English as a second language. He lived in the home of a Nationalist Chinese general who was steeped in the history of the mainland, which he had abandoned in 1949.

Ron returned to the U.S. in 1973 to enter a master's program in Asian history at American University. He completed his thesis in 1976 and spent a fruitful summer at Cornell University. It was there that he met his wife-to-be, Gay Gibson. The two married and ventured westward where they found work at Blackburn College in Carlinville, Ill. Ron taught American history and western civilization, and Gay taught theater. After one bucolic year they decided to go east to Washington, D.C., where Ron began working in the Federal Research Division as an Asian specialist research analyst in what he says "was my first eight-hour day employment." Gay worked part-time at Northern Virginia Community College and Georgetown University, and acted at New Playwrights Theater in *Haggar's Children* and *Eddie's Catchy Tune.* Her work at Georgetown eventually led to an associate professorship in the English Department, teaching dramatic literature.

Traveling has always been in Ron's blood and he was then able to take Gay with him on visits to Italy in 1978 and Asia in 1980, where they stayed for six weeks. In the spring of 1981 their first child, Gibson Alessandro, was born, to be followed in three years by Anna Francesca.

Settling in now as a family man, Ron turned to his other talent, his voice. Ron's former singing experience had led to his hope for commercial work in the world of entertainment or, at least, for the chance to perform before an audience. To achieve this end he studied classical voice under Don Boothman for four years.

(Continued on next page)

Cima *(Continued from previous page)*
Recently he has been working with Susan Hight Denny, who starred as Sister Sarah in the Broadway revival of *Guys and Dolls*. From her came the insight that he had to learn to convey a lyric, develop a repertoire for his fine Italian tenor chords, and both please and entertain his audience. During the past year he has developed a very personal style and a program that serves up an autobiographical review of his life and dreams, with such pieces as "By Myself," "On the Other Side of the Tracks," "Something's Coming," "Sorrento," "I Don't Remember Christmas," and "Beautiful Girl."

Ron's credits include performances with the Washington Choral Arts Society, from 1978-82. He has also sung professionally locally at the Biarritz Cafe in Old Town, Alexandria. There he joined a female vocalist and a pianist in a cabaret act. But now he wants to go it alone. Following the steps of aspiring entertainers, he finds the road is a familiar but difficult one. Almost a must is having an agent, for contacts and auditions, and waiting in the wings for the break that has your name on it. Ron adds, "If you have the desire and the talent the wait is especially hard, because knowing you can do it and wanting to perform is the toughest part in the waiting process."

An understanding of Ron's willingness to struggle for footlight fame—what with wife, children, full-time career, mortgage, and a 1969 Pontiac—is rooted in his background and upbringing in Ithaca. His parents were Italian immigrants, his father having emigrated from Fondi in 1914, on the eve of World War I. The last of five children, Ron, just a toddler, remembers his sister acting as a surrogate mother. She played the piano as Ron listened, and he was soon repeating the lyrics to many songs. At the advanced age of three he was singing Al Jolson's "Anniversary Song" and "Buttons and Bows" on a local radio station. He appeared on the "Jack Deal Show" and encountered his first audience—station employees looking through the studio glass. With no formal training he became his grammar school's entertainer. Ron concentrated on his abilities in high school by trying "serious" music, singing as soloist for his high school choir. His high school choral group traveled locally to Rochester and Syracuse and he has fond memories of trekking to Washington, D.C., in 1961 where the group performed Cherubini's "Requiem Mass" to standing ovations. From that point it was off to college at Cornell where he sang in the glee club, which traveled to Asia for three months, sponsored by the Department of State. Ron graduated from Cornell in 1967 with a bachelor's degree in agricultural economics. It was during this period that patriotism beckoned as Vietnam became the hot issue and Ron enlisted.

In the Asia Section of the Federal Research Division Ron specializes in Southeast Asian affairs. He has done extensive research on regional strategic issues, domestic developments, and politics, and has written a variety of studies, bibliographies, and chronologies for various Federal agencies. In 1984 Ron was detailed to the Library's Information Office where he handled publicity for the exhibit "Words in Motion: Modern Japanese Calligraphy." As a life-long egalitarian, he has been a member of the Women's Program Advisory Committee, serving as the chair of one of its subcommittees. Finally, to help strengthen the liaison between management and staff at FRD, he became founder and chair of a committee seeking to improve management-staff communications.

Today and in the days to come, Ron will continue his profession at FRD where his supervisor, Robert Worden, says, "He has excellent insight into his work because of his firsthand knowledge of Southeast Asia." So, if you need research served up with a song, just call Ron.

—John Sullivan

Special Interest Groups in August

The Special Interest Groups (SIGs) of the Library of Congress Professional Association are presenting the following meetings in August.

The meetings are held to one-half hour and begin at 12:10 p.m., except for the Foreign Area Studies SIG which meets at 11:30 a.m., so that staff members may attend on their lunch periods. The meetings are informal, and eating lunch during them is encouraged.

☐**August 5**—***SIG on Library Science:*** Charles Fenly, head of the Preliminary Cataloging Section, Descriptive Cataloging Division, will speak on "Preliminary Cataloging at the Library of Congress." Room LM 642.

☐**August 12**—***SIG on Foreign Area Studies (Latin America):*** John Hébert, assistant chief, Hispanic Division, will speak on "The Vicente Sebastian Pintado Collection in the Library of Congress." Room LM 642.

☐**August 19**—***SIG on Ethnic Resources:*** Eugenia Uşeriu, Shared Cataloging Division, will speak on Romanian-Americans. Room LM 642.

☐**August 21**—***Support Group for Active Scholars:*** The group will continue discussing the scholarly atmosphere at the Library, and attitudes toward employees' research. Room LM 642.

☐**August 28—*Great Books Study Group:*** Discussion of the *Histories* of Herodotus will continue. Room LM 642.

RIF Issue Is Topic At Union Lunch Seminar

"An Overview of the RIF Issue at the Library of Congress" will be the topic at the next AFSCME Union Local 2477 bimonthly lunch seminar. The seminar will be held on Thursday, August 14, from 12 noon to 12:30 p.m. in the Mumford Room.

Tyrone Mason, assistant recruitment and placement officer, Recruitment and Placement Office, will be the speaker. Mr. Mason is knowledgeable on issues surrounding the reduction-in-force (RIF) concept. Andrea Gruhl, program chairperson for Local 2477, will introduce Mr. Mason.

The union lunch seminars were begun in 1984 to provide informal continuing education as well as opportunities for career-enhancing social networking. The August program is the 12th seminar in the ongoing series.

Attendees are encouraged to bring sack lunches. Free coffee and tea will be provided.

R. Sheila Penners Retires After 35 Years

R. Sheila Penners, a translator in the Office of Assignment, Reference, and Special Services of the Congressional Research Service, retired May 30 after more than 35 years of Federal service.

Ms. Penners received a B.S. degree in English from Wilson Teachers College in 1943 and began her government service as an administrative aid with the Bureau of Standards in 1946. She began working for the Library of Congress in 1954 as a library assistant in the Processing Department. Nine months later she transferred to the Library's Aerospace Technology Division where she received several promotions.

Ms. Penners left the Library in 1969 and held various positions, including those of translator at the United National Industrial Development Organization and teacher of Russian at the Institute of Modern Languages. She returned to the Library in February 1972 as a translator, the position she held upon her retirement.

Clarence E. Witt Dies, Was Former Head of Classification Office

Clarence E. Witt, a member of the staff of the Library of Congress during the 1960s, died on June 15 at his home in Clearwater, Fla., where he had lived since 1976. During his tenure with the Library, Mr. Witt served as head of the Position Classification Office and on a special assignment in 1969 to perform a study of the Library's classification standards for the Office of the Assistant Director for Personnel.

Mr. Witt's career with the Federal Government also included service as an attorney with the Central Intelligence Agency. He worked for the District of Columbia Government after leaving the Library of Congress and, following his retirement, became a real estate agent in Florida. He was a member of several professional and social organizations there.

Mr. Witt was a graduate of Milligan College in Tennessee and did graduate work at the University of Tennessee. He earned a law degree from the former National University of Washington, D.C.

Mr. Witt's survivors include two daughters, Sandra Murphy of McLean, Va., and Nancy Wood of Springfield, Va., a grandson, and his stepmother, Ruby Witt, of Richmond, Va. Memorial services were held on June 18 in Clearwater, Fla., and on June 25 at Arlington National Cemetery.

Staff Activities

Joseph C. Hickerson, head of the Archive of Folk Culture, American Folklife Center, was an invited participant at three events recently. On June 14–15 he performed and conducted workshops at the First Annual Susquehanna Folk Music Society Festival at Dickinson College in Carlisle, Pa. From June 16 through 20 he was part of the faculty of the Fife Folklore Conference at Utah State University in Logan. On June 21–22 he was one of four performers who were honored at the Sixth Annual Summer Solstice Dulcimer and Traditional Music and Dance Festival held at California State University Northridge. The California Traditional Music Society, which sponsored the event, presented him with a plaque inscribed: "Honoring Joe Hickerson for his lifetime achievements in traditional folk music."

James P. Riley, executive director, Federal Library and Information Center Committee, has accepted an invitation to serve on the Secretary of the Navy's Advisory Committee on Naval History, for a term ending in July 1988. The objectives of the committee are to provide the U.S. Navy with guidance on a broad spectrum of archival, library, curatorial, and historical programs, and to maintain liaison between the Navy and the historical profession as a whole.

Staff Carpool Locator

Staff member from Annandale, Va., seeks ride from Gallows Rd. and Columbia Pike area. Can arrange

(Continued on next page)

Carpool *(Continued from previous page)*
work schedule to suit carpool. Call Remy Jurenas, ext. 77281.

Staff member, with more than 30 years of Federal service, seeks ride from Connecticut Ave. and Fessenden St. area. On flexitime schedule, approximately 7:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. Call Paul Sifton, ext. 71084.

Personnel Changes

Appointments: Orall Joseph, computer programmer, GS-9, ASO; Rachel L. McDaniel, assistant programmer, GS-7, ASO; Joshua Sinai, research analyst, GS-9, FRD; Marla Thomas, computer systems analyst, GS-13, ASO.

Temporary Appointments: Stephen R. Adams, deck attendant, GS-4, Eur; Iphdeller Bookard, worker trainee, GS-1, Cop; Frank Briggs, exhibits specialist, GS-7, NP; Linda Crawford, clerk-typist, GS-1, Cop; Crystal Ann Durrington, clerk-typist, GS-1, Cop; LaShawn Ferrell, library aid, GS-1, FRD; Yolanda Foster, worker-trainee, GS-1, Mgmt; Benny P. C. Gelillo, library aid, GS-1, FRD; Linda Gray, library aid, GS-1, Eur; Yvonne Gray, clerk-typist, GS-1, Cop; Vonnye K. Green, clerk-typist, GS-1, Cop Exam; Stephanie Hall, library technician, GS-4, NP; Belinda Hill, clerk-typist, GS-1, Cop; Lori Jean Holsclaw, clerk, GS-1, P&S; Lisa Johnson, clerk, GS-3, Subj Cat; Karen Jones, clerk-typist, GS-1, Cop Inf & Ref; Sabrina Jones, clerk-typist, GS-1, Pers; Wilma J. Jones, clerk-typist, GS-1, Cop Exam; Debra S. Kaempf, library technician, GS-6, Ch Lit; Zbigniew Kanterosinki, library technician, GS-1, Subj Cat; Lasan Lee, clerk-typist, GS-1, Cop; Diyon Malove, clerk-typist, GS-1, Cop; Margo F. McDaniel, library technician, GS-5, CRS; Wendy Morton, clerk-typist, GS-1, Cop; Michelle Moseley, library aid, GS-1, FRD; Erik Neil, senior file clerk, GS-4, Cop Inf & Ref; Catherine Nolan, clerk-typist, GS-1, Cop; Linda J. Ogle, occupational health nurse, GS-9, Health; Jennifer Lynn Patton, library aid, GS-1, Ser; Deborah Rae, library technician, GS-5, NLS/BPH; Travis Richardson, clerk, GS-1, Cop; La Sonia Rivers, clerk-typist, GS-1, Cop; Deborah K. Robinson, library aid, GS-1, Photodup; Monica Mavis Shimmin, library technician, GS-5, Proc; Marsha Silver, clerk, GS-1, Cop; Nancy Solomon, assistant reference librarian, GS-9, LL AB; Catherine E. Stokes, clerk-typist, GS-1, Mgmt; Latonya O. Thomas, library aid, GS-1, Photodup; Telissa Thompson, library aid, GS-1, FRD; Ursulina Viteri, library aid, GS-1, Res; Jarletta O. Walls, clerk, GS-1, Mgmt; Valerie Washington, clerk, GS-1, Cop; Cynthia White, clerk-typist, GS-1, Cop; Glenn Angelo Willis, motor vehicle operator, WG-5, CS; Tina Wilson, clerk, GS-1, Cop; Evette Woolen, clerk-typist, GS-1, Cop.

Reappointments: Jeanne Affelder, foreign affairs analyst, GS-5, CRS F; Dorianna Amenta, physical science technician, GS-4, R&T; Susan Barger, research chemist, GS-11, R&T; Stephanie F. Barksdale, deck attendant, GS-3, Col Mgmt; LaVerle Berry, research analyst, GS-11, FRD; Stuart Carmody, clerk/reference assistant, GS-5, CRS; Rebecca A. Gates, research analyst, GS-11, Res; Reva Greenstein, location assistant, GS-6, Subj Cat; Andrea Henson, research analyst, GS-9, FRD; Christina Hughes, clerk, GS-3, NP; Mary Lattimore, senior deck attendant, GS-4, Col Mgmt; Janice D. Mingo, senior deck attendant, GS-4, Col Mgmt; Barbara C. Patrick, editorial clerk, GS-5, CRS AIS; Frances H. Reynolds, reference specialist, GS-12, GRR; Cassandra Rich, management & publications assistant, GS-5, FLICC; Kathleen Slepicka, technical information specialist, GS-6, LL AB; Robert A. Summers, assistant motion picture technical officer, GS-11, Res; Chester Turner, budget analyst, GS-11, FMO; Bradley Wood, senior deck attendant, GS-4, Col Mgmt.

Resignations: Angela S. Allen, Photodup; Cassandra R. Allen, Loan; Stephanie M. Bailey, NP/ELO; David L. Barbee, E&G; Nancy F. Becker, Mss; Melissa A. Betcher, Libn; Joan S. Bolding, CMP; Glenda Britt, Col Mgmt; Cherry A. Burrell, Col Mgmt; Emmett D. Carson, CRS; Douglas H. Connolly, FLICC; Gary S. Dikeos, CRS; Donald P. Dulchinos, CRS S; Michael J. Eisenstadt, FRD; Theresa E. Farmer, MARC Ed; Kathleen M. Farrell, Cop Inf & Ref; Gary D. Garman, ASO; Merrillyn Gibson, Net Dev; Allene Leinani Gomez, Photodup; Mary Louise Harman, FRD; Robert C. Harper, Col Mgmt; Jacquline Kelly, FMO; Anthony E. Kerrigan, CRS; Wen-kai Kung, E&G; Phyllis R. Levy, Cop Lic; Terri Lynn Martin, FMO; John A. McCauley, Ser; Barbara R. Morland, CRS C; Jose Emmanuel Muse, CRS; Patrick Nashan, MARC Ed; Sandra K. Nicht, Photodup; David S. Osman, CRS; Christine A. Payne, CRS SPR; Brian K. Reid, Inf; Suzanne Rhea-Dixon, P&S; J. Thomas Rimer, Asian; David Ross, GRR; Wayne A. Ruffin, Col Mgmt; Julienne L. Ruth, PMO; Thomas S. Settle, Photodup; Joel Shapiro, FRD; Ann Marie Shore, CDS; Warren F. Stephenson, Col Mgmt; LaVerne L. Stevenson, Cop Acq & Proc; Tangela Marie Stevenson, Cop Exam; Marilyn D. Tedeschi, CRS; Camille F. Thomas, Cop Exam; Linda C. Vocino, Cop Cat; Cheryl J. Weber, CRS E; Diane E. Williams, Photodup; Anthony L. Willoughby, Photodup; Denise Marie Winebrenner, FRD; Carolyn A. Yeager, Col Mgmt; Eric Zengota, Cop.

Institute *(Continued from p. 276)*
bibliographic community has become accustomed.

The next speaker was Herbert Becker, director, Automated Systems Office (ASO). Mr. Becker described the role ASO plays in technological developments at the Library. He discussed the function and organization of the office and gave an idea of the enormous scale of its responsibilities. For example, the Computer Center of ASO handles 250,000 online transactions and 2,500 batch runs each day. The office supports numerous systems such as MUMS and SCORPIO and plays a major role in new developments such as the serials management and acquisitions systems. Mr. Becker noted some of the challenges his office faces, such as growth of files at a faster rate than was anticipated when some of the older systems were designed, the difficulties of making changes to software supporting some of the large, older systems such as MUMS, and the insatiable appetite of the various constituencies within the Library for new automated capabilities. He observed that his office's flexibility has been diminished by the recent budget cuts. Mr. Becker concluded his presentation with an extended discussion of ASO's role in the Strategic Information Systems Plan, emphasizing that automation is no longer merely a support function but rather an integral aspect of getting the work done.

The final portion of the May 5 morning session was devoted to three presentations on the Linked Systems Project (LSP). Sally McCallum, chief of the Network Development and MARC Standards Office, provided the historical background of this project for linking the mainframe computers of the Library of Congress, OCLC, RLIN, and WLN for purposes of sharing cataloging data. She explained why the differing communications protocols among various types of computers, necessitating the development of non-vendor-specific standard protocols, have made this project so difficult to bring about.

Ray Denenberg, systems analyst in the Network Development and MARC Standards Office, continued the discussion of the Linked Systems Project by explaining the Standard Network Interconnection (SNI), the means by which standard protocols are used to allow for direct computer-to-computer communication between different types of computers. He described in detail the seven communications functions, or layers, of the Open Systems Interconnection model on which SNI is based and discussed the current status of the international standardization of protocols. He described the hardware and software used by participants in LSP, emphasizing the differences in configurations among them. SNI enables these systems to interact as though there were no differences between them.

Judith G. Fenly, assistant coordinator of cooperative cataloging projects, then discussed LSP Authorities Implementation (AI). AI has two components: record transfer and information retrieval. Record transfer is the process by which records created by libraries using one of the participating utilities are contributed to the master authorities file residing at the Library of Congress and are then distributed to the copies of the master file residing at the participating utilities. The information retrieval component will enable participants to search, over the LSP link, bibliographic utilities other than the one with which they are affiliated. For example, the RLIN database could be searched via an OCLC terminal. Mrs. Fenly concluded with a current status report: RLIN has begun receiving distribution of Library of Congress authorities over the link; they have received 400,000 thus far. This summer Yale University Library will become RLIN's first library to contribute records over the link. OCLC plans to begin both contribution and distribution this summer with Indiana University as its first participant, and WLN will begin its LSP operations about 1989.

May 5, Afternoon Session

Ruta Pempe, senior automation planning specialist in the Automation Planning and Liaison Office, began the session with a presentation on the development of an automated acquisitions management system. First she gave an overview of the Library's acquisitions program, emphasizing such unique features as CIP and copyright sources of materials. She then described the Library Order Information System (LOIS), one of the Library's earliest automated systems, which still functions despite its age, but which has become increasingly hard to maintain. A great deal of work has gone into planning for an improved acquisitions system, one which will integrate acquisitions data with other automated control functions such as cataloging and serials management. She noted that a part of the planning process included consideration of commercially available acquisitions systems. However, it was determined that no commercial system would adequately meet the Library's needs. The decision was therefore made to proceed with in-house custom development. She concluded with an estimate that the time needed to develop and implement the system could be as great as four years, especially given the current budgetary situation.

Kimberly Dobbs, chief, Serial Record Division, and Linda Miller, senior automation planning specialist in the Automation Planning and Liaison Office, discussed current activities relating to the development of an automated serials control system. Mr. Dobbs described the size and complexity of the serial record file. A decision was made in 1981 that it was necessary to automate

(Continued on p. 278)

Institute *(Continued from p. 277)*
the serials operation. The first step in the automation process was working with a consultant to evaluate commercially available serials management systems to see whether any could meet the Library's needs. A detailed evaluation plan was developed and a number of systems compared against it. Eventually, two commercial systems emerged as finalists, but even those systems could not provide all the functions and features needed without extensive development work. It was therefore concluded that the system required would have to be developed in-house. Despite this outcome, the evaluation process was beneficial in providing insights into the planning process for future developments; in addition, the value of automating serial activities was confirmed.

Ms. Miller described the serials management system currently under development. The system will be implemented in phases. The first phase includes serials check-in, a claims alerting mechanism, and the ability to generate routing slips or labels as a by-product of check-in. Later phases will include links of serials management data with the acquisitions, bibliographic, and circulation systems, as well as other features.

The next topic on the program was authority control, discussed by John James, senior automation planning specialist, Automation Planning and Liaison Office. Mr. James recounted the long history of authority control at the Library and noted the evolution of the name authority file from a local into a national authority file. A considerable degree of automation has already been applied to authority records, including the recent development of online access to Library of Congress subject headings. The time is now right to consider automated authority control. Development in this area will be difficult, however, for many reasons. For example, the Library of Congress cataloging workflow involves creation of authority and bibliographic records as an integral process; this precludes adoption of a vendor system based on generation of an authority record from the bibliographic description. The fact that the name and subject authority files are physically separate and the lack of a left-match searching capability also pose problems. In planning for automated authority control, it is essential to consider possible impacts on Library distribution services as well as the impact of enormous files of great age on an effort to produce a clean end product. The matter of linking authorities with access points on bibliographic records is uncertain due to the magnitude of the task of cleaning up old data which such linking would require.

The final presentation on the May 5 program was a discussion of Copyright Office automated systems provided by Michael Pew, associate register of copyrights for automation and management services, and Michael Burke, senior copyright systems analyst. After providing an overview of the functions of the Copyright Office, they described the three automated systems used in the office: COINS, COPICS, and the Jukebox Licensing System. COINS is a system for in-process control of copyright registrations. After in-process work is complete the item is entered into the historical database via COPICS, the copyright registration indexing and cataloging system. Every week SCORPIO, used for retrieval of copyright records, is updated with the latest entries. Future plans for these systems include development of a COINS-COPICS interface, automatic archiving of COINS records, improved serials cataloging and retrieval, and improved data storage capability. The third system used in the office is the Jukebox Licensing System. Future plans for this system include online data entry capability and the installation of a minicomputer which would handle both jukebox and cable television licensing.

May 6, Morning Session

Lucia J. Rather, director for cataloging, began the session with a discussion of the past, present, and future uses of technology in cataloging. She provided the historical background of the application of automation to cataloging, talking about the development and evolution of the MARC format. Although the Library created MARC data, initially no use was made of it within the Library. Later, however, MUMS and SCORPIO were developed for online searching of MARC records, and eventually online record creation was implemented. Mrs. Rather discussed future directions in the application of computer technology to cataloging. She noted that online cataloging is in the planning stages. Farther in the future is online shelflisting. For the latter to be developed, searching by unique call numbers must be possible. Online subject heading searching has just been implemented, but a left-match searching capability is needed to enhance online subject heading usefulness. Mrs. Rather also discussed the process by which the PREMARC file was created and described current uses of the file and future plans for it.

Overseas data entry was the topic discussed by the next speaker, Alice Kniskern, program officer in the Overseas Operations Division. Ms. Kniskern provided an overview of overseas field office responsibilities and activities, noting the field offices' unique capabilities for providing cataloging data in the many languages they acquire. Work started in 1981 on a project to provide the New Delhi office with the capability via microcomputer to key cataloging data in machine-readable form which could be loaded directly into the Library's mainframe without re-keying in Washington.

She described the development process and the hardware and software used. Hardware reliability, especially with respect to the printers, has presented difficulties, and a search for better equipment is in progress. As for the future, there is interest in keying serials data in the field and in expanding the overseas data entry capability to other offices, especially those which handle non-roman language materials.

Hugo W. Christiansen, assistant chief, Shared Cataloging Division, next spoke on the Library's participation in a project to use terminals developed jointly by the Research Libraries Group (RLG) and Transtech, Inc., to enable catalogers of Chinese, Japanese, and Korean (CJK) monographs to catalog online in both vernacular and romanized form in RLG's database, RLIN. Mr. Christiansen described the pilot project carried out at the Library of Congress to implement this capability. Initial training was conducted in 1983; in 1984 the pilot project was successfully completed, and since November 1984 all CJK monographic cataloging at the Library (some 42,000 records thus far) has been done in RLIN through this automated project.

The morning session concluded with a discussion of developments related to MARC by Phyllis Bruns, Mary Lou Miller, and Sally McCallum, all of whom work in the Network Development and MARC Standards Office. Ms. Bruns discussed recent development work on the MARC formats for machine-readable data files, manuscripts, and visual materials. Work with experts knowledgeable in issues related to these formats has resulted in various revisions. Ms. Miller described the development of the USMARC format for holdings and locations, published in 1984. She noted that this format applies to all types of materials, not just to serials. She described plans for future enhancements and issues to be addressed, such as documentation of preservation considerations and questions relating to handling seriality in formats other than serials.

Ms. McCallum discussed two issues: format integration and foreign MARC. The issue of integrating the MARC formats has been a problem because it is not clear what the library community wants. A document on this topic has been prepared and sent to various institutions with large automated bibliographic operations for impact analysis. By fall, future directions may be clearer. Ms. McCallum then described the problems of international sharing of bibliographic data, centering around the proliferation of national MARC formats. The Library of Congress has developed conversion programs for the Canadian and British versions of MARC but is waiting for other countries to offer their data in UNIMARC, a format in which the Library of Congress can both receive and distribute records. Plans have been made to experiment with loading some foreign cataloging records as resource records in the Library's automated process information file.

May 6, Afternoon Session

The topic of this session was document delivery and preservation. Peter Sparks, director of the Preservation Office, spoke about the Library's diethyl zinc (DEZ) project. Mr. Sparks began with an overview of paper chemistry and an explanation of the deacidification of paper. This process, which leaves the paper slightly alkaline, can increase the life expectancy of paper by three to five times, but has little value once the paper has become brittle. Mr. Sparks discussed how the DEZ process works and described the large-scale treatment plant being planned. It is expected that this $11,000,000 facility will be operating in three to four years. Eventually all new books (except those printed on acid-free paper) will be deacidified as part of their initial processing, and selected older materials will also be treated.

Robert Zich, director of the Planning and Development Office, next spoke on the Library's Optical Disk Program involving digital optical disk and analog videodisk technology. During the optical disk pilot project, some 1,000,000 pages of text have been stored on digital optical disk. Using special terminals and the Library's SCORPIO online retrieval system, patrons can identify articles whose text has been put on disk and can view the text on the terminal screen. Analog videodisk technology permits storage of up to 108,000 low-resolution color or black-and-white images on the two sides of a disk. The pilot project using this technology has involved the creation of six disks storing such images as U.S. Farm Security Administration slides, motion picture publicity stills, and political posters from the Library's collections. These disks and the related hardware are available for public use. Research is being conducted in relation to both pilot projects to assess such issues as patron satisfaction and disk longevity.

The next topic was the use of technology in the Congressional Research Service (CRS), discussed by James Price, automated systems coordinator for CRS. He described the CRS Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI) service whereby Congressional patrons are able to obtain photocopies of the text of some 600,000 citations available in an online database. The Bill Digest File (online since the 93rd Congress) and the online Issue Briefs System are other important automated CRS services. Future plans include the possibility of using optical disk technology to support SDI. In addition, CRS is making increasingly heavy

(Continued on p. 280)

Meetings and Events Around the Library

Tuesday, August 12

☐ "The Vicente Sebastian Pintado Collection in the Library of Congress," John Hébert, Hispanic Division. Special Interest Group on Foreign Area Studies (Latin America). LC Professional Association. Room LM 642, 11:30 a.m. **For members and staff.**

Tuesday, August 19

☐ "Romanians in America: History, Background, Accomplishments," Eugenia Uşeriu, Shared Cataloging Division. Special Interest Group on Ethnic Resources. LC Professional Association. Room LM 642, 12:10 p.m. **For members and staff.**

Thursday, August 21

☐ Chinese music performed by David Mingyue Liang. American Folklife Center Outdoor Noontime Concert Series. Neptune Plaza.

☐ "The Scholarly Atmosphere at the Library of Congress," discussion. Support Group for Active Scholars. LC Professional Association. Room LM 642, 12:10 p.m. **For members and staff.**

Events are open to the public unless otherwise specified.

Institute *(Continued from p. 279)*

use of microcomputer and telecommunications technology to support its internal operations.

The final speaker in this session was Gerald Lowell, chief, Cataloging Distribution Service (CDS). Mr. Lowell discussed the products and services of CDS, the other large mainframe computer operation of the Library of Congress besides that of ASO. He described the mechanisms whereby data is received in CDS, such as cataloging data transmitted from ASO's computer or tapes from outside the Library. This data then undergoes internal processing to validate, edit, and flag it for appropriate print and non-print products and distribution services. Finally, the data is distributed through such means as tape services, book catalogs, microfiche catalogs, and alerting services. He described the on-demand services of CDS which provide customers with Library of Congress cataloging data in the form best suited to their needs. Mr. Lowell next turned to a discussion of the Disk Distribution Pilot Project, in which the feasibility of using compact disk technology for distribution of cataloging data is being explored.

May 7

The morning of the final day of the institute was devoted to demonstrations at the Library of Congress. Technologies demonstrated included the MUMS search system, the RLIN/CJK system, Copyright Office automated systems, and the optical disk and videodisk pilot projects. Following the demonstrations, a brief wrap-up session chaired by Michael Gorman concluded the Institute.

—Charles Fenly

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